

/4-1-222/

From: Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

To: Consul General KUWASHIMA at TIENTSIN

Date: Sent on 1 November 1931

Concerning movement to restore to the Throne Emperor HSUEN TUNG

Telegram No. 81 (Code, Urgent, Top Secret)

Re: Your Telegram No. 453.

1. As our negotiation with the Chinese side on the present incident does not seem to progress smoothly, it is desirable that we on our part should, for the time being, replete the workings of the organs in charge of the maintenance of public order and gradually control the inner regions in the same way. As to the security of our rights and interest, which heretofore have been infringed, we have no other means than to have the South Manchurian Railway Company and such others take up the matter as a practical problem of commercial transactions with the Chinese side. Moreover, I feel that with the progress of time, these autonomic organs would gradually develop and as a matter of course would all unite by amalgamation or by the election of a controller, or other such means. (Of course, if we can bring about our desired state of affairs through negotiation with the Chinese side, it would be far better.)

2. However, to form an independent state in Manchuria at this time would immediately raise a question as being contrary to Section 1, Article 1 of the Washington Nine Power Pact and would most certainly cause a great dispute among American and other signatory powers of the said Pact. (The Central Military also assents to this point.) And, although the emergence of Emperor HSUEN TUNG is not immediately connected with the founding of an independent country, other powers might interpret the matter as though we are planning to create an Independent State of Manchuria. (Even if we make it in the form of a voluntary escape of the Emperor, the other Powers are not likely to believe this, and it is extremely difficult to keep incidents of this kind in secrecy.) In any case, the abduction of the Emperor at this time would bring us into the most unfavorable situation in face of the Session of the Board of Directors on 16 November, and world opinion will again be incensed, and our scheme to carry out gradually our actual construction work in that locality later with the pacification world opinion would be greatly handicapped.

3. Moreover, taking into consideration the fact that almost the whole population of Manchuria of today consists of Chinese nationality, the restoration of Emperor HSUEN TUNG would be unpopular in Manchuria proper. More so, the influence of such an event in China proper as well as in other

countries where this action would be taken as anti-revolutionary and as an anti-democratic stratagem is beyond our imagination. Moreover, it would make it quite impossible for us to reach an understanding with China forever in the future. In any case we can only say that the Restoration to the throne of Emperor HSUEN TUNG is a plan quite erroneous of time and I feel that in the future the above will bear great evil in the future management over Manchuria and Mongolia by our Empire.

4. According to telegram No. 1006 addressed to me, LIU-Huan-Yeh at present is staying in Japan investigating the opinion of all quarters and it seems that he has met with strong opposition. Even the War Minister MINAMI is inclined to oppose the scheme and Lieutenant-General SAKANISHI, it seems, has explained to LIU-Huan-Yeh that his scheme is erroneous of time and has requested prudence of the Emperor.

5. Such being the case, I ask you to keep the above well in mind and do your utmost to stop the abduction plan of Emperor HSUEN Lung on one hand, and on the other hand earnestly propose to the Emperor in a suitable way to be prudent, and I also ask you to be on guard.

This telegram has been relayed to the Minister to China, to Peking, and to Mukden.

## C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. NO. 47-222

Document No. 1767

### Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 1 November 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Shidehara to Kuwashima. Telegraphic Communication No. 81.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

### Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

4-1-223

Telegram from KUTAHIMA, Consul General at Tientsin  
to SHIDEHARA, Foreign Minister

Sent: P.M., 1 November 1931, Tientsin

Received: A.M., 2 November 1931

Telegram No. 457 (in code)

YAO CHEN told us confidentially to the effect that concerning the remedial measures for the Manchurian problem, the representatives of the people of Three Eastern Provinces, LIU EN-KO, FENG HO-CHUANG, LIU CHENG-SHENG, HO KUO-CHUNG, CHAO CHEN and CHEN TUNG-HSUN arrived at Tientsin a few days before to have a secret conference with the AN-FU group. They agreed upon the bill as regards the autonomy of Three Eastern Provinces region which you will see in my telegram No. 458, and also upon the following items. They left on the 31st for Mukden via Dairen.

- (1) First to send telegrams for attacking HSUEH-LIANG.
- (2) To withdraw from the Nanking Government for the time being and try to restore the Five Races Republic Government which will be law-governed.
- (3) To appoint an elder statesman for the head of the Central Government who has rendered great services to the country and enjoys explicit confidence at home and abroad, and put the Government under his charge. (This points to TUAN CHI-JUEI)
- (4) During the transition period, to place the administration of the Northeastern districts in the hands of the organ as shown in the telegram No. 458.

The representatives, to add for your information, appear to intend to carry out these plans with the consent of the Japanese Inspector-Generals, such as the Commander HONJO. (Please do not publish for the time being.)

This telegram, along with the other, was transmitted to the Minister, Mukden and Peiping.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-223

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated Nov. 1, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwajima to SHIDEMARA. Telegraphic Communication No. 457

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

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Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larch

Investigator IPS  
Official Capacity



1767

4-1-229

EX. 288

正

第

在王村... 總理... 肥原外務大臣宛

昭和六年十月十日發

同 六年十月十日發

電信第六二號 (略)

日、当地漢字新聞、日本側、東三省、独立ヲ煽  
動シ恭親王ハ既一切ヲ承諾セルモ宣統帝、峻拒  
シ居、舞々上肥原大佐、親家裡。來津スルトト  
ナリ廿九日大連ヨリ大沽ニ着、日本側、小基、奉  
天ニ入津セシメ目下極秘裡ニ進行、手段ヲ用ニテ  
宣統帝ヲ奉天ニ連、出サント畫策中ナルモ皇帝  
ハ依然拒絕セラルツアル爲日本側、脅迫手  
段ニ出テ居ル旨、天津來電ヲ掲載セリ  
公使ハ報電ニ天津、北平、奉天、南京ハ報電  
ナリ

Doc 1767  
4-1-229

證明書

文書局 第

國際檢察部

第一一三號

典據及公正之證明

余林馨、余が下記資格に於て、即ち外務大臣官房文書課長トシテ、日本政府との關係ニ在リテ、且ニ該官吏トシテ余が茲ニ添付セシムル一頁ヨリ成ル于九百二十一年、昭和三年八月二日付、下記題名、即ち在上海村井總領事ヨリ幣原外務大臣宛電信第六二五号、文書、保管官ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。  
余、更に添付、記録及文書が日本政府の公文書ナルコト、並ニ右が下記名稱、省又、部局、公文書類又、綴一部ニトテ證明ス。(若シテ、綴番号又、引用其、公文書類又、綴ニ於テ該文書、正規所在、公文名稱ヲ持記スベシ)

一、外務省

于九百四十六年、昭和二十一年八月二十四日

東京於署名

當該官吏署名欄

右者、の資格

林 馨

外務大臣官房文書課長

民口長春

證明人

余 Edward P. Monaghan、余が聯合國軍醫官總司令部關係アルモノナルコト、並ニ上記題名、文書、余が公務上日本政府、上記署名官吏ヨリ、九百二十一年、昭和三年八月二日付、下記證明ス

于九百四十六年、昭和二十一年八月二十四日

東京於署名

右者、の資格

Edward P. Monaghan

國際檢察部調査員

Richard H. Lark

1937

4-1-229

Dispatch No. 761

Dispatched: P.M., 2 Nov. 1931

Received: P.M., 2 Nov. 1931

Text abbreviated

Sent by the Consul General at Shanghai Mizui to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

The Chinese newspaper of the 2nd instant published a telegram from Tientsin to the effect that the Japanese were stirring up agitation for the independence of the Three Eastern Provinces, that Prince Kung had already given his complete acceptance, but Emperor Hsuen Tung had refused, so that Col. DOIHARA had to come to Tientsin secretly; that he arrived at Tarchun from Derien on the 29th en route. The newspaper said that he had been sent to Tientsin on a small steam boat by the Japanese agents, that he is now secretly planning to take various steps to take Emperor Hsuen Tung to Mukden; but since Emperor Hsuen Tung still refused, the Japanese were threatening him.

Forwarded to the minister. to Tientsin, to Peking, to Mukden, and to Nanking.



C E R T I F I C A T E

Document No. 1767

Ref. No. 4-1-239

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of the Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated Nov. 2 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from MURAI, Consul General at Shanghai, to SAIDEMARA.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 761.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Witness: /s/ Richard E. Larsh

Investigator IPS  
Official capacity

Notice:

Exhibit No. 289 is  
to be corrected in accordance  
with Language Board decision  
as shown on Court record  
page of 22 Dec. 47

Doc. Div.

(Corrected copy)

Exhibit No. 222

Doc. No. 1767

/4-1-230/

Dated 3rd November 1931

Sent by Japanese Consul-General KURASHIMA at Tientsin to SHIDEHARA, Foreign Minister.

Telegram No. 460 (Sent Code, Urgent, Top Secret)

According to your telegram instruction, No. 81, we tried every means to persuade DOIHARA but he was insisting on the following points:

(1) As the unity between CHIANG Sue-Liang and CHIANG Kai-shek was very strong recently, the chances of CHIANG Sue-Liang's downfall became next to impossible. The present Manchuria Regional Government except Mr. Hsi-Chih would conspire with the old government in deference to it, so there was absolutely no prospect of any natural development of events expected by our government.

(2) In order to pretend that Japan has nothing to do with the bringing out of the Emperor, it would be needed to land him ashore at Yin-Kow, but if time was wasted, this port would be frozen.

(3) As Chiang-Liang has actually come to Tientsin from Mukden, it is possible to propagate that he came to receive the Emperor.

(4) Here we can get chartered and use a Chinese ship.

(5) The fact that the Chinese population in Manchuria is not talking much about this matter is due to their anxiety about the Emperor's resolution and their discretion toward Japan. So, if it becomes clear that the Emperor has the determination to risk his life and go to Manchuria and that the ways and means therefor are found it will be possible to promote Chinese public opinion and cause the Chinese to make public statement of welcoming the Emperor, so as to make the matter appear as a Chinese movement on the surface. To this the staff of our Consulate advised him about the International situation and the relation with China proper. As his personal opinion, the staff member remarked that even if the Emperor's emergence from retirement could be propagated as owing to the desire on the part of the Chinese in Manchuria, it would be preferable to see the results of the session of the League Council, and in case the Chinese are really desirous and ample measures can be taken there would occur no difference about his landing place to be Yin-Low or Dairen. His (DOIHARA) arrival to Tientsin, the staff member continued, being a well-known fact already, he had better give up the plan at least for the time being, but he did not accept his advice. On the contrary, he expressed his scheme to the effect that if it should be clarified by sounding the Emperor's mind that he had no intention to run the risk, he would leave with a parting remark that there would be no such opportunity

Doc. No. 1767

/4-1-230/ (PAGE 2)

in future for the Emperor, and dispatch a telegram to the military authorities at Mukden to the effect that he would consider an alternative as the present plan was hopeless of success.

(Copies sent to Peking and Mukden)

Doc. 1767

E. # 289

4-1-231

Telegram from KUGESHIWA, the Consul-General in Tientsin to  
Foreign Minister SHIDEMARA

Tientsin Nov. 3, 1931

Telegram No. 461 (Urgent, Top Secret, Code)  
Re Our telegram No. 460  
To TANI, Chief of Asiatic Affairs Bureau

DOIHARA told the staff of the Consulate that the Manchurian state of affairs was brought to the present condition solely by the activities of military authorities there and that in case that the enthronement of the Emperor becomes indispensable in order to save the situation, it would be outrageous for the present government to take the attitude of preventing it. If it should prove true, the Kwantung Army might separate from the government; and who knows what action it might take? In Japan proper too besides the assassination plotters who are now under confinement, some graver accident may occur, he feared. The policy of the government is out of the question at this time. If the Emperor should decide to come out, he must be brought out even if it depends on political expediency as a means, he threateningly declared. As you know, he (DOIHARA) has close liaison with the Governor-General of Korea; and the fact that before this incident, when Chao Hsin Po in order to overwhelm the Mukden faction, asked DOIHARA to let him have confidential talks with some influential Japanese, he was immediately introduced to the Governor-General. (DOIHARA's direct talk on the 31st shows good evidence of it.) Again when Commander Honjo was requested by DOIHARA and others to get the understanding of the Consul-General, he simply gave them advice not to act in a hurry. (DOIHARA's talk on the 2nd.) And on the other hand he took such steps as seen in our telegram No. 449; these facts can not but be considered to explain that even the Commander has to take into consideration the influential background. Consequently it can be no more than a trifle to advise them here to stop activities, and I suppose that it will be without avail. Further with regard to the Emperor, I have repeated through his attendants my advice to act with greater prudence. Kindly let me know your instructions as to the degree to which I may speak to the Emperor about this matter.

Dispatch related to the minister, to Peiping and to Mukden.



C E R T I F I C A T E

U.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4.1-251

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated November 3, 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Kuwajima to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 461.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Statement of Official Procurement

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Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Document No. 1767

(4-1-232)

No. -

From KUWASHIMA, Consul General at Tientsin, addressed to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Sent: Tientsin, P.M., 3 Nov. Showa 6 / 1931/  
Arrived: P.M., 3 Nov. Showa 6 / 1931/  
Telegram No. 462  
(Secret code, urgent, strictly confidential)

(Full text)

The same person (DOHARA), 2nd inst., evening, had an interview with Emperor, and, according to secret conversation with CHENG-CHUI, 3rd inst., he insisted that present conditions prevailing in Manchuria, favorable opportunity not to be missed; reappearance in Manchuria should take place by all means before 16th inst.; and in such event (Japan) will recognize Emperor as a head of an independent state, with which should be concluded a secret defensive and offensive alliance; League may intervene; Japanese troops would be withdrawn day after proclamation of independence. If by chance, crosses Shanghaiwan, etc., our Kwantung Army shall crush them, and shall resort to all methods to give fullest support. If independence succeeds, a good amount of natural resources would be released; and we can start pacification of TSO-HSIANG and other elements this side of Shanghaiwan. When former Emperor was told restoration is welcomed by Japanese Imperial Household he seemed greatly willing, and expressed his desire to know to what extent Japanese government intends to assist and also expressed his wishes to know details of method of escape from here. We promised answer will follow consideration of the matter and thus retired. Regarding the arrival of the same person in Tientsin it was reported in the "Star" of the 3rd, The public peace department has asked us regarding truth of the matter as well as whether arrival announced to instigate reactionary elements, which is the rumor.

(Transmitted to Peking, Mukden)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 4-1-232

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

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Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

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Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

(Corrected copy)

Exhibit No. 221

Document No. 1767

/4-1-232

No. -

From KUMASHIMA, Consul General at Tientsin, addressed to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Sent: Tientsin, P.M., 3 Nov. Showa 6 / 1931/  
Arrived: P.M., 3 Nov. Showa 6 / 1931/  
Telegram No. 462  
(Secret code, urgent, strictly confidential)

(Full text)

The same person (DOIHARA), 2nd inst., evening, had an interview with Emperor, and, according to secret conversation with CHIENG-CHUI, 3rd inst., he stated that present conditions prevailing in Manchuria, favorable opportunity not to be missed; reappearance in Manchuria should take place by all means before 16th inst; and in such event (Japan) will recognize Emperor as a head of an independent state, with which should be concluded a secret defensive and offensive alliance; League may intervene; Japanese troops would be withdrawn day after proclamation of independence. If any troops advance from China proper or from other directions, the Kwantung Army would defeat them, and shall resort to all methods to give fullest support. If independence succeeds, a good amount of financial resources would be released; and we can start pacification of TSO-HSIANG and other elements in China proper. Moreover, he stated that our Imperial Household seems to welcome the restoration of the Emperor. As a result thereof, it appears that the Emperor became greatly willing, and expressed his desire to know to what extent Japanese government intends to assist and also expressed his wishes to know details of method of escape from here. It is said that he (DOIHARA) retired on promising the answer after deliberation. Regarding the arrival of the same person in Tientsin it was reported in the "Star" of the 3rd, the public peace department has asked us regarding truth of the matter as well as whether arrival announced to instigate reactionary elements, which is the rumor.

(Transmitted to Peking, Mukden)

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
IPS DOC NO. 1767 /4-1-232/

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Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

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Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh



E. #291

Doc. No. 1767

/4-1-230/

Dated 3rd November 1931

Sent by Japanese Consul-General HIRASHIMA at Tientsin to SHIDEHARA, foreign Minister.

Telegram No. 460 (Sent Code, Urgent, Top Secret)

According to your telegram instruction, No. 81, we tried every means to persuade DOIHARA but he was insisting on the following points:

(1) As the unity between CHIANG Sue-Liang and CHIANG Kai-shek was very strong recently, the chances of CHIANG Sue-Liang's downfall became next to impossible. The present Manchuria Regional Government except Mr. Hsi-Chih would conspire with the old government in deference to it, so there was absolutely no prospect of any natural development of events expected by our government.

(2) In order to pretend that Japan has nothing to do with the abduction of the Emperor, it would be needed to land him ashore at Yin-Kow, but if time was wasted, this port would be frozen.

(3) Taking advantage of the arrival at Tientsin of Ching-Liang from Muckden, we can propagate as if he had come, to receive here the Emperor.

(4) Here we can get chartered and use a Chinese ship.

(5) The fact that the Chinese population in Manchuria is not talking much about this matter is due to their anxiety about the Emperor's resolution and their discretion toward Japan. So, if the Emperor is resolved to go to Manchuria at the risk of his life, and its method can be provided, it will be possible to make it appear like a Chinese movement, by enhancing Chinese public opinion and making public the statement to welcome the Emperor. To this the staff of our Consulate advised him about the International situation and the relation with China proper. Moreover, I told him as my personal opinion that even if the Emperor's emergence from retirement could be propagated as owing to the desire on the part of the Chinese in Manchuria, it would be preferable to see the results of the session of the Board of Directors of the League, and in case the Chinese are really desirous and ample measures can be taken there would occur no difference about his landing place to be Yin-Low or Dairen. His (DOIHARA) arrival to Tientsin, I continued, being a well-known fact already, he had better give up the plan at least for the time being, but he did not accept my advice. On the contrary, he expressed his scheme to the effect that if it should be clarified by sounding the Emperor's mind that he had no intention to run the risk, he would leave with a parting remark that there would be no such opportunity

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/4-1-230/ (page 2)

in future for the Emperor, and dispatch a telegram to the military authorities at Mukden to the effect that he would consider an alternative as the present plan was hopeless of success.

(Copies sent to Peking and Mukden)

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-230

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office.

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated Nov. 3, 1921, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidehara, Telegraphic Communication No.46.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files: Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagahara ODO

SEAL

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

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Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator, IPS  
Official capacity

Doc. No. 1767

/s-1-239/

Proj. No. 133  
S.A. No. 15030  
Sack No. 20  
Item No. 2A

Telegram from KIWASHIMA, the Consul General,  
at TIENTSIN, to the Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA,  
Nov. 4, 1931.

Telegram No. 471 (omitted)

The I-SHIH-PAO (A Chinese newspaper) reported on the 4th with a great headline, that the purpose of DOHARA's secret visit to TIENTSIN was (1) to instigate the dethroned Emperor PU-YI, by order of the Japanese War Ministry, and to take him out to the North-east to form an independent government; and (2) to incite Japanese here to cause trouble with Chinese in order to make a pretence for non-evacuation. It further reported that although the ex-emperor had once refused to go to MUKDEN, he was threatened by DOHARA in various ways, and was now obliged to start against his will.

Telegrams sent to China. PEIPING and MUKDEN.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-232

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated Nov. 4, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram sent by Kuwajima, Japanese Consul General in Tientsin K. SHIDEHARA, Foreign Minister, Telegraphic communication No. 471.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

\_\_\_\_\_  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larch

Investigator IPS  
Official Capacity



Document No. 1767

4-1-280

Telegram addressed to the Minister of Foreign  
Affairs SHIDEHARA, despatched by the  
Consul-General at Tientsin, KUWASHIMA.

Dated Tientsin 12-11-31  
(the 6th year of Showa)

Telegram No. 513

A local newspaper of 12th reported that on the 11th, yesterday, at 3:00 P.M., a small Japanese military launch went down the river with a few plain-clothed men accompanied by four or five soldiers on board, leaving the Japanese and the French concessions. It was generally believed that the Ex-Emperor HSIAN TUNG was abducted away in the launch. I-SHIN newspaper also reported that although DOHARA had failed in his plan of causing rioting in Tientsin and of establishing a new reign, he was threatening the Emperor to go to Mukden as his next plan, to which the Emperor has not given his recognition yet, but DOHARA is said to leave for Mukden via Dairen in a few days as the encirclement of the Emperor has already agreed to DOHARA and the plan of Monarchy restoration has generally settled in the discussion.

Telegraphed to Ambassador, Peiping and Mukden.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated Nov. 12, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwahara to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 513.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagahara UDO

SEAL

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larch

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

E. H 294

Document No. 1767

(4-1-287)

No. -

From ARAKAWA, Consul-General at Yinkow, addressed to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Sent: Yinkow, P.M., 13 November Showa 6 /1931/  
Arrived: P.M., 13 November Showa 6 /1931/

No. 96 (Secret code, strictly confidential)

(Text in Brief)

The telegram gives detailed account how former Emperor (guided by) Colonel DOIHARA was transferred by Japanese steamer "Awaji Maru" to Yinkow and met here by AIKASU and others. He left for Jankantze by train.

(See tel. No. /4-1-285/)

From what I could gather from the captain of "Awaji Maru," Colonel DOIHARA headed the plot in the escape of the Emperor from Tientsin. He was taken into a motor car stealthily from the Concession and brought to the pier, whence the party, guarded by a force armed with two machine guns, embarked a launch, headed for Taku, where they boarded the "Awaji Maru." Colonel DOIHARA, who is busy making a series of trips between Peiping and Tientsin, is said to be engaged in plans to get Mother and Express out (of Tientsin). Furthermore, Garrison Commander MORISHITA and his adjutant who came on the 12th, and a gendarme sergeant and Masahiko AIKASU, who came from Mukden day before yesterday, as well as the three Chinese mentioned in our telegram No. 94, left on the same train with the Emperor and his party. In the previous telegram it was reported that the Emperor changed into Chinese costume here, which is wrong. He is said to have been in his usual military uniform.

## C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-297

Document No. 1767

### Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated November 13, 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Arakawa at Yingkow to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 96.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

### Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

4-1-289

Telegram No. 520 (Urgent, Confidential, in Cipher)

Date: 13 November 1931

Sent by KAWASHIMA, Consul at Tientsin to SHIDEMARA, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

This morning 13 November, after I had left my office for a conference with Chinese officials, a representative of the Japanese Army here visited my consulate, and confided that despite the reassuring statement of the military that they have no knowledge of the former Emperor's movements as reported in my previous telegram No. 512, the army actually did know about it. He revealed what had been so concealed until today and said that as both the Imperial and the Kwangtung Armies (when he was asked if that means "the Army Commander," he replied "the Army Headquarters") desired it, the former Emperor fled from his residence on November 10th, was put in a car and on 11th November from Tang-kou was shipped by the steamer, Amaji Maru to Ying-Kow. Although the army will take the whole responsibility for it, they are afraid that it may cause some trouble to the Consul-General and the consulate officials. The army will deny all connection with it and think they will escape discovery, but if it is discovered they will say that the reason for the incident is the former Emperor's plans—i.e., "because he is so fond of Manchuria, and because there was a bombing affair recently feeling that his life was in danger, he started by himself to realise his plan on November 8th, finding a good opportunity he fled from the Japanese Concession (at Tientsin) and after several days, while his movements were unknown, he appeared in Manchuria"—To this effect the Army proposes to publish its communique, that there is the understanding between the former Emperor and the army and it is necessary to be careful with the dates of the Emperor's escape from his residence, to prevent any contradiction with the Foreign Affairs Representations. In the Consulate the Army representative was assured that all details of conversations would be reported to the Minister as for the version that the Emperor fled in connection with riots, the consulate, to its regret, cannot admit and would oppose any such explanation. The consulate only wished that the Army would consider measures to prevent the possibility of spreading rumours among the public that Emperor was coerced and being used by the Japanese Army. After that the Army representative took his leave.

(Copies to Peking, Mukden)



C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-389

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated November 13, 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 520.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Doc. 1767

4-1-290

FROM: Consul-General KURIYAMA in TIENTSIN  
TO : Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Dispatched from TIENTSIN, Nov. 13, 1931, p.m.  
Received: Nov. 13, 1931, p.m.

Telegram #521, (Cipher, Most Urgent, Top Secret)

Re Outgoing Telegram #520

The Chinese newspaper on the 13th reported that the Emperor had escaped this city on the previous night and took a steamer (a detailed report said it was the destroyer KIRUMAKI) for DALIEN. There has been inquiries from the American Consul-General, as well as Japanese newspapers and press agencies. It seems indicative, therefore, that a statement on the following lines should be announced by this Consulate-General (or the Foreign Ministry). We request your opinion on this matter by return telegram.

For some time past, there has been rumors circulated in Manchuria of an existence of a movement towards restoration to the Throne of Mr. FU-YI, the former Emperor K'UANG-TUNG of the CH'ING Dynasty. The Consulate, under instructions from the Imperial Government, has repeatedly demonstrated /The Emperor/ against taking rash actions. Although he /The Emperor/ did not wholly agree to my advice, he repeatedly admitted that he thought the time was not yet ripe.

On November 6th, some one sent him a present of fruits in which were concealed two bombs (manufactured in Mianao 16/1927). Several letters of threat had been received from "Headquarters of the Iron Blood Group, /TAKETSU DAN/ TIENTSIN Branch of the Chinese Communist Party" and other anonymous persons.

On the night of the 8th, a riot occurred in the gay quarters of this city, and the Consulate sent a word to him, through his retainers, that special precautions were being taken and that he was to rest assured of any attempt on his life. Since then, he /the Emperor/ has been confined to his rooms with an excuse of being ill.

We made investigations of his retainers, upon receipt of the news from the Chinese newspapers concerning his escape and have been able to discover that on the 8th, (refer to the telegram mentioned in the heading) at the time of the uprising he had escaped secretly. His destination is still unknown to us.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Document No. 1767

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

I.P.S. No. 4-1-290

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 13 Nov 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidehara, Telegraphic Communication No. 524

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946.

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

/s/ K. Hayashi

Signature of Official

SEAL

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larch

Investigator IPS  
Official capacity

Ex. 1297

Doc. No. 1767

/ 4-2-1931

Code Telegram to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA from Consul-General HAYASHI in Mukden.

Sent on November 13, 1931, afternoon, in Mukden

Received on November 13, 1931, afternoon

Telegram No. 1271 (Cipher, Urgent and Confidential)

On 13th the Commanding General informed me that the Emperor HSUANG TANG /SENTOTEI/ arrived at YING-KOU but is expected to go to TANGKANGTzu for a while. The Japanese Army authorities have decided to let him fix his residence in WULUNGPEI or TANGKANGTzu, and prevent political activities around him, by cutting off communication with the outside, thus placing him in a state of so-called light confinement for the time being. The Japanese Army authorities have the intention of having this conducted by the Kwantung Government, and at present are negotiating with the same, he stated.

This telegram was repeated to the Envoys in PEIPING, TIENTSIN, HARBIN and KIRIN.



C. #307

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am  
officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached  
consisting of 1 pages, dated 13 Nov, 1941 and  
described as follows:

Telegram from Hayashi to Shidehara, Telegraphic Communication No. 1271

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official  
document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official  
archives and files of the following named ministry or department (speci-  
fying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official  
designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or  
files):

Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi

Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

SEAL

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan hereby certify that I am associated  
with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied  
Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from  
the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct  
of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator IPS  
Official Capacity



Document No. 1767

4-1-292

From: Liaoyang Deputy Consul YAMAZAKI  
To : Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Dispatched: 13 November 1931 P.M., Liaoyang  
Received : 13 November 1931 P.M.

Telegram No. 54 (Urgent, code)

Emperor HSUAN TANG accompanied by his suite of over ten persons arrived at TANGKANGTzu on the 13th this afternoon and put up at Hotel Tai Sui Kaku.

Copies forwarded to:  
Japanese Minister to China, Peking,  
Mukden, and Tientsin.

C E R T I F I C A T E

S.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 pages, dated Nov 13, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Yamasaki to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 54

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi

Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Lersh

Investigator IPS

Official Capacity

EX-4299  
/4-1-302/

On this date, the 15th, the War Minister instructed by telegram the Commander of the Kwantung Army as follows:

Theoretically, PU-YI's action as a Chinese and the Chinese action towards PU-YI are not, of course, concerned with our Empire. As you are well aware, however, PU-YI's behavior and the conduct of the new regime in the Manchurian-Mongolian area are of keen interest to the Powers. Moreover, under the present conditions of Manchuria it is an internationally recognized fact that an establishment of the new regime would not be possible without the understanding and support of the Imperial Army. Therefore, when PU-YI today unexpectedly enters into the picture of the establishment of the new regime and even if it is ostensibly performed according to the wishes of the Manchurian and Mongolian people, there would be fear of arousing world suspicion, upon the intention of the Imperial Army, inflicting injury upon the fair attitude of our Empire which we have hitherto uphold and of inviting extremely unfavorable conditions in our policies toward the Powers. Especially, to commit such hasty actions when we have just begun to see signs of favorable results to our efforts to improve the atmosphere of the League of Nations is by no means a wise policy. Therefore, for the time being, we would like to have you lead the general public in such a way so as not to have PU-YI connected in any way, whether it be active or passive, with political problems. Naturally, in establishing a new regime, if our Empire takes the wrong attitude we must expect either an intervention by the United States based upon the Nine-Power Treaty or a council of the world Powers. Therefore, on the proper measures to take, we are conducting our deliberations in all seriousness and in connection with the authorities of the Foreign Ministry. It is essential that our Empire lead world situations so that we can at least and at any time conduct a legal argument against the Powers. I would like to have you keep this point in mind. Furthermore, although the Foreign Ministry is considering the future PU-YI's leadership through the wish of the people in the unified regime of the northeastern four provinces, when we definitely decide to place him at the head of the unified regime, it will be necessary to maintain a close connection with the Central Government, to act in concert with the general world situation.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W. D. C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Document No. 1767

I. P. S. No. 4-L-302

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated Nov. 15, 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from War Minister to C. II Chief Kwantung Army. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official.

SPAL

Witness: Nagaharu Odo

\_\_\_\_\_  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.  
Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Witness: Richard H. Larsh /s/

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity



Doc. 1767

E 1300  
4-1-306

From Consul-General KUMAJIMA in Tientsin to the Foreign Minister  
SHIDEHARA.

Sent: November 17, 1931 - p.m.  
Arrived: November 17, 1931 - p.m.

Telegram No. 553 - Part 1  
Urgent, Confidential, Code.

The object of DOIHARA's arrival in Tientsin, in which he embodied the intentions of the Kwantung Army, was in the speedy enticement of the former Emperor Hsuan Tang which was to serve as a promise for the establishment of the independent state of Manchukuo, and thereby to undermine and crush the influence of Chang Hsueh Liang.

For this matter he repelled all intervention and remonstrance; and at times, knowingly that it was against the national policy, he would resort to all sorts of plots under the secret support of influential politicians with determination that it was unavoidable for him to take free activities from the standpoint of the Kwantung Army. And without regard to means, he finally caused a riot to occur on the 8th, but when he saw that it ended in a failure due to miscarriage of the plan, he took the opportunity of the riot throughout the city and carried out resolutely the Emperor's passage to Manchuria. His desperate actions are beyond our imaginations. A secret investigation of his plotted schemes revealed that he first attempted to contact the An-Fu faction on his arrival in Tientsin, but because they did not comply, he finally contacted and persuaded CHANG-PI, who had connections with the Peace Preservation Corps of this city, and LI CHI CHUN, who is deeply connected to the Tsin-pang secret society and rogues in the city, and MA TING FU, who is in confidence among the men of LIU-SUE-CHUNG, to bribe the Peace Preservation Corps; and buy off the "plain clothes" organization and the troops of LIU-SUE-CHUNG. He supplied them with 50,000 taels as working funds, and using two or three men of the garrison troops, let them secretly provide LI with armaments sent by the Kwantung Army. There are unmistakable proofs that he had them participate in all of the riots plotted.

In regard to the aforementioned plots, the consulate also have heard of it, in some degree, and moreover, upon receipt of the information that CHANG-PI was bribed by SUE-MING, we warned the military on the 7th that if by any chance the army was implicated in such plots, it would be most advisable to sever relations immediately. Despite our warnings, the army totally denied their implication, but the actual fact was that they have already decided to carry out the riot at 10:00 P.M. of the 8th. They seem to be in a predicament they could not emerge. On the other hand, the Public Safety Bureau, receiving the information from the CHANG faction, kept strict surveillance on the 8th, and the Peace Preservation Corps did not rally as anticipated. Therefore, despite the activities of the Plain Clothes organization, the riot ended in a complete failure.

(to be continued)

P 1



Doc. 1767

From Tientsin Consul General KUWAJIMA to Foreign Minister  
SHIDEHARA

Dispatched: 17 November 1931, p.m. Tients  
Received : 17 November 1931, p.m.

Telegram No. 553, Part 2  
Urgent, Strictly Confidential, Code.

Thereafter, the trend of the situation is in accordance with my frequent telegrams. The riot has turned into a clash between Japan and China and the trouble started by DOIHARA has not only caused difficulties and complications for the Japanese residents but has thrown Tientsin into disorder and confusion. It has extremely hurt the prestige of the Empire and has created an unfavorable international situation. It can be imagined that the reactionary element especially, in following his orders, committed unpardonable acts and it is quite natural that it has drawn the suspicion of both the Japanese people and people of the rest of the world. I have deliberately talked with him several times not to commit such atrocities but it appears he is continuing plans to overthrow CHANG and there is apprehension that he may start another incident in the Peking-Tientsin area in the near future.

As in the last paragraph of my telegram #473 to Bureau Chief TANI, the Chinese have been concerned about DOIHARA's intrigue since his arrival in Tientsin. It may be for this reason that I believe the recent riot is closely connected with him. I conclude that his movements hereafter require close attention.

Copies forwarded to China, (SHI) Peking.

P-2

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-306

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 4 pages, dated 17 November 19 31, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwahara to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 533

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

\_\_\_\_\_  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Investigator IPS

\_\_\_\_\_  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

E. # 301

Doc. No. 1767

/4-1/320/

From Governor-General TSUKAMOTO of the Kwantung  
To Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Despatched from Kwantung Government-General, p.m. November 22, 1931

Received: p.m. November 22, 1931

Telegram No. 140 (in cipher)

Our despatch No. 18 to Tientsin reads as follows:

"Re: Your despatch No. 576 to the Foreign Minister.

"We have no objection to the Empress' coming to Port Arthur, but as we are at present keeping the location of the Emperor a strict secret, we wish to have all information regarding the travels of the Empress from leaking outside.

"This telegram was forwarded to the Foreign Minister, and together with your telegram, forwarded to the Japanese Ministers in Peiping and Mukden."

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-320

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 pages, dated 14 November, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Tsukamoto, Governor of Manchukuo Territory to Shidehara  
Telegraphic Communication No. 100

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Investigator IPS

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsen

Official capacity

Doc. No. 1767

(4-1-322)

Telegram #101 Code

Despatched: NIUCHANG 22 November, 1931

Received: 22 November, 1931

From Consul ARAKAWA at NIU CHANG to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Re: Your telegram #95

Emperor HSUANG TUNG had thereafter been staying at TANG KANG TZU, but bothered by a large number of undesirable visitors who went there to call on him, and as it was inconvenient, the Emperor had been moved by the Army on the 20th to Port Arthur. He is said to be at the YAMATO Hotel there until the outlook of the MUKDEN situation can be clarified.

The foregoing has been wired to the Minister, PEIPING, TIENTSIN and MUKDEN.



C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-322

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated 22 November, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Arakawa, Consul at Yinghow to Shidehara  
Telegraphic Communication No. 101.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files.

Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Investigator IPS  
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 1767

E. # 303  
/4-1-331/

Telegram from Councillor YANO at Peiping  
to Foreign Minister SHIDEMARA

Despatched P.M. 26 Nov. 1931, Peiping  
Received A.M. 27 Nov. 1931.

Telegram #679 (code)

According to the rumors heard by the court attendants of the Empress HSUAN TEH, KAWASHIMA, Yoshiko, acting on the request of ITAGAKI, Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, has recently arrived in Tientsin disguised in male attire and has attempted to abduct the Empress to Manchuria. When the attendants of the Empress, suspecting this, inquired of DOIHARA about it, he affirmed it. Hence, it is reported that the Empress will be going to Manchuria by means of steamer soon.

Telegram relayed to Foreign Minister, Nanking, Tientsin, and Mukden.

E #304

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-331

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 pages, dated 25 November, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Yano, Councillor at Peking to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 375

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1936.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larrh

Investigator IPS  
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 1767

(4-1-332)

Telegram #609, code, strictly confidential

Despatched 27 November 1931

Received 27 November 1931

Consul General KAWASHIMA at TIENTSIN to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Empress HSUAN TUNG on the night of the 25th secretly fled from her residence, and accompanied by KAWASHIMA YOSHIKO, who came over to meet her, and with the wife and children of YOSHIDA, the interpreter of the Japanese garrison here, left TIENTSIN on the 27th on the steamer "CHOSAN MARU" for DARIEN, as has been reported by the army.

The foregoing has been telegraphed to the KWANTUNG Provisional Government.

## C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. NO. 4-D-342

Document No. 1767

### Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated 27 November 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 609.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

### Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh



Doc. 1767

4-1-345 (1)

From Acting Consul-General MORISHIMA at Mukden to Foreign Minister  
SHIDEHARA.

Dispatched P.M., 6 Dec. 1931 - Mukden  
Received P.M., 6 Dec. 1931

Telegram #1477 (Strictly Secret, Code)  
Telegram sent by the New People's Government  
(T.N. Shin-Min-fu) to this official.  
#45

The "National Guard", mentioned in the last part of our telegram #42, is a wicked element that has carried out plundering at various places prior to entering the city. Hence, since the Chinese merchants and people felt very uneasy and didn't want to welcome it as the security unit, attempt was made to disband it at one time, but upon further investigation, it was discovered to be a got-up affair, based on the so-called higher policy centering around Staff Officer ITAGAKI of the Kwantung Army and executed with the collaboration of the adventurers and brigands, the coordination of the force stationed Chuliuko, and the participation of the head of telephone exchange office of the said area, besides two other Japanese residents and with the said telephone exchange office as the base of operations. In view of such behind-the-scenes activity, the immediate disbanding of the above-mentioned guard unit was withheld and it was decided finally to use it upon reorganizing a portion of it and changing its outward appearance. Nevertheless, it seems to be the plan to take over the provinces east of Shangkaiwan in like manner in the future and implant Japanese influence.

The outline of the above-mentioned got-up affair is exactly as indicated in our telegram #29 and others and you are aware of it for the most part, but the intelligent Chinese, who have had great confidence in the Japanese army heretofore are somewhat shocked at the tricks of the Japanese army, as it materialized exactly as rumored this time. We not only fail to recognize such obvious scheme, which does not suit local conditions, as being successful from a general point of view, but also consider it fortunate if it does not make the maintenance of peace within the city difficult in the future, as imagined by this consulate.

Furthermore, to say nothing of the background of the above-mentioned scheme, this consulate, taking into consideration our foreign relations, has tried to keep it secret on the surface. In spite of this, the "guard unit," itself, appears to be proudly announcing to the Chinese that they have the support of the Japanese army. We consider this deeply regrettable and consider that the fault of handling thoughtless adventurers and brigands lies herein. For caution's sake

Please relay this to Foreign Minister, China, Peiping, and Tientsin.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I. P. S. No. 4-1-345

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 6 December, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Morishima, Consul General (Acting) at Peking to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 1477

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August, 1946.

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Lash

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Investigator IPS

Official Capacity